



MAY 2000

CJCC CONTINUES THE ASTRA SUBSIDY THROUGH DECEMBER 2000

On March 22, 2000 the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council approved the expenditure of \$54,270 from FY 2001 Byrne Grant funds to extend the ASTRA router cost subsidy for 67 non-mandated sites through December 31, 2000. However, effective January 1, 2001, the CJCC will no longer provide a subsidy to the non-mandated sites. At that time the full base cost of \$500 per month for a minimum 56Kbs connection will have to be assumed by the affected agencies. The extension will allow local criminal justice agencies to budget the full cost of their router connections beginning in 2001.

The KBI and KHP will continue to share the base costs for router connections to the 105 mandated sites.

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You can find this newsletter and other CJIS information on-line at www.kcjis.state.ks.us

KCJIS TECHNICAL DEMONSTRATION HELD AT THE STATEHOUSE

On April 27, 2000, visitors in and around the Statehouse were given live demonstrations of the KCJIS Network. KBI data processing staff, with assistance from the network technicians at DISC, established remote links to KCJIS for the purpose of demonstrating various components of the system. Five workstations were used to show how criminal justice agencies throughout the state use ASTRA, KBARS, AFIS, KIBRS and the Security Subsystem. The demonstrations included a live link to the KCJIS web site to access registered offender and missing persons information.

Over 40 visitors, including several legislators and legislative aides toured the site. Displays were used to show the KCJIS network architecture and graphically depict the status of project deliverables. Handouts summarized the project and provided contacts for additional information.

Help Desk

Message Switch Update

The message switch update is done on Tuesday A.M. The KBI sends the changes for message switch access to Paradigm4 on Thursday evening. So please get your updates to the KBI early in the week.

Help Desk Calls

If during a help desk call, a reboot is required, they will be asking you to hang up and call back if you still experience problems. The help desk will be able to handle more calls efficiently if they do not have to wait on the phone during boot up.

KCJIS Project Overview

Initial plans to re-engineer the infrastructure of the state's criminal justice information system began in 1995. However, the KCJIS Project actually started in 1997 with the development of a strategic plan for the improvement of Kansas's criminal history record information. The strategic plan set forth a budget of \$10.1 million to build the core system. This phase of the project included replacement of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), replacement of the outdated Tandem message switch, re-engineering the state's central record repository at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and developing the infrastructure to support electronic data reporting to the central repository. In 1999 the project budget was increased to \$12 million. The additional \$1.9 million funded the installation of the KCJIS Security Subsystem, enhanced local agency case management software, and provided seed money to develop a digital photo component for the system.

The KCJIS Project reports to the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), the Joint Committee on Information Technology (JCIT), the Kansas Information Technology Office (KITO), and the Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB).

The principal contractor for the project is Paradigm4, Inc., based in Fairfield, New Jersey.

The state also contracted with Printrak International, Inc. for the AFIS System; Business Software and Equipment, Inc. for the local agency applications and interface gateways; Fishnet, Inc. for the security subsystem; and Datamaxx, Inc. for communications software.

The following components have been delivered and are operational in KCJIS:

- Installation of the new Printrak 2000 AFIS was completed in April 1998.
- Kansas currently has twenty livescan fingerprint workstations located in fifteen counties. Since May 1999, three of the livescan workstations have been interfaced to the central AFIS. Those three workstations (Johnson Co. SO, Lyon Co. SO and Saline Co. SO) are currently sending electronic fingerprint images to the KBI at the time a person is booked into jail.
- The new high-speed TCP/IP message switch went into production in July 1999. The message switch

is interfaced with NCIC 2000, NLETS, KDOR and the Kansas City ALERT System.

- The KCJIS Web Server, which provides low cost Internet access to the criminal justice message switch, is in operation and available to criminal justice agencies throughout the state.
- On-line access to the state's criminal history records database has been implemented through a web browser application known as KBARS. This service is available to any criminal justice agency in Kansas. The KBI is piloting the use of KBARS for access by non-criminal justice agencies.
- KCJIS has developed three case management applications for distribution to local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and court service offices. The applications are designed to provide a useful information management tool for local agencies, while supporting electronic data transfer to the central record repository. The applications have been installed in nearly 100 law enforcement agencies and 27 judicial districts.
- The central record repository at the KBI has installed a document imaging system to facilitate the management of disposition reports and paper files. Nearly 300,000 prosecution disposition reports have been scanned into the system, allowing quick retrieval when a report is needed to complete a record request.
- KCJIS has installed a fully functional computer lab at the Highway Patrol Training Center in Salina. The lab is used to train criminal justice users who access KCJIS. KHP auditor/trainers are strategically located around the state to provide assistance to local agencies.
- The Security Subsystem at the KBI has been fully implemented to protect the central repository from unauthorized intrusion by users of the Internet. The system utilizes digital certificates, strong user authentication, end-to-end encryption, and redundant firewall protection.

The following components are in development and expected to be completed early in calendar year 2001:

- Re-engineering of the Computerized Criminal History System (CCH) at the KBI. The new system will house both adult and juvenile records; with an interface to the KCJIS message switch, the

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AFIS system, document imaging, and the FBI CJIS Wide Area Network.

- Development of public access to the central repository via the Information Network of Kansas (INK). This will be facilitated through a public access server installed at the KBI.
- The addition of photo and other images to the criminal history record system.
- The development of specific files for use by criminal justice agencies. These data files, often referred to as "hot files," will include a statewide misdemeanor warrant file, offender registration

file, missing persons file, and a file to track protection from abuse orders.

Future enhancements to the KCJIS network will include interfaces to the Department of Corrections for adult supervision and confinement information; the Juvenile Justice Authority for juvenile supervision and confinement information; and the Office of Judicial Administration for the collection of court dispositions and appellate information.

If you have any questions concerning the KCJIS Project, please contact Chuck Sexson, Assistant Director, KBI, 785-291-3029, or sexson@kbi.state.ks.us

SUPERVISION CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SCMS)

The Supervision Case Management System (SCMS) for court services has been installed in twenty-seven judicial districts. The urban districts have deferred installations until the Visual Basic-SQL version is released by BSE. As of February 2000, four judicial districts have entered all of their active probation caseload. Twelve judicial districts are entering new

probationers that are assigned to court services for supervision. Additional training has been requested by the judicial districts in the use of the program. The Office of Judicial Administration has submitted a Byrne Grant for training funds. If the grant is approved, additional training will be scheduled after July 2000.

AFIS NEWS

The contractors currently involved in the reengineering of the Kansas Central Repository are proposing a change to the way that responses to livescan submissions are sent to law enforcement agencies. Both Printrak and Paradigm4 have agreed that a better means of providing identification responses is to send these messages through the ASTRA terminal rather than through the AFIS-livescan connection. Likewise,

the central repository proposes using ASTRA for requesting the RAP sheet on the persons identified at booking rather than having the RAP sheet print on the livescan device printer.

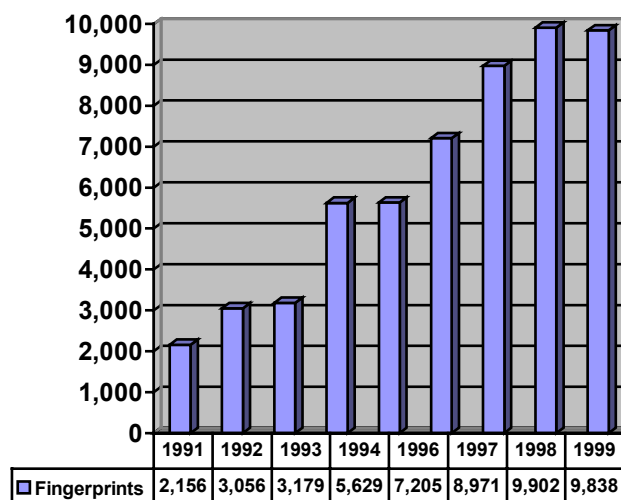
A letter with more detail on both of these recommended changes will be sent by the KBI to each agency with a livescan device.

JUVENILE FINGERPRINTING

This chart shows the number of juvenile offender fingerprint cards received by the Juvenile Records Unit of the Central Repository for the past nine calendar years. The increase in volume reflects not only the increase in juvenile crime but also the increased compliance with the requirements to fingerprint juveniles.

K.S.A. 38-1611 established the legal responsibility for fingerprinting juvenile offenders and also lists the events and conditions that require fingerprint submissions to the central repository. The Central Repository relies on these for positive identification of the subject and assignment of the proper file numbers. Fingerprints are the basis for the criminal history system. The chart shows improvement, but additional emphasis is needed. We ask for your continued support.

Juvenile Fingerprints Received 1991-1999



AFIS FIRST-LEVEL OPERATOR'S BASIC TRAINING

In February the KBI hosted a one-day course in fingerprint procedures and policies to representatives of numerous police departments and sheriffs' offices. The instruction and exchanges between attendees and KBI staff were productive. Some of the questions raised are of general interest.

Q. *Why does the Central Repository produce a "Statute File," and why does our Sheriff's Office have to fill out arrest fingerprint cards so the arrested offense matches that Statute File?*

A. The K.S.A. clearly defines the offense the subject was arrested for. The Statute File (also known as the "Law Table") lists every chargeable criminal offense with the complete numerical citation and the literal description of the offense. This provides uniformity for reporting, records-keeping at the Central Repository and subsequent dissemination of Rap Sheets. We not only provide the criminal history to other Kansas criminal justice agencies, but also provide criminal record information for non-criminal justice use and for requests from other states and the federal government. The Statute File ensures a standard reference for each and every charge in the database.

Q. *Why is "Conspiracy to commit DUI" in the Statute File? It isn't a real offense.*

A. This was inadvertently included when the Statute

File was originally created, because attempts, conspiracies and solicitations were attached to each offense by the computer program that created the entries. That error has been corrected and the Central Repository staff is continually reviewing the Statute File for other errors or omissions. If you believe you have found an error or omission, please contact Barbara Berggren at (785) 296-8269.

Q. *On the livescan device will we be able to type a statute number to get to the exact statute we need? For example: can we type in "65-4162" to find "65-4162a Misdemeanor"? This will help to get to the drug statutes.*

A. This issue has been referred to Printrak for consideration.

Q. *How does the booking officer know which sub-section of a statute to use at the time of booking? Some systems are not showing generic statutes anymore.*

A. The arresting officer should be able to tell you. The literal description of the offense will also tell you which statute to use. However, when the booking officer *can't* select the specific sub-section because there isn't enough information available at the time of booking, then the general offense citation should be used (without the sub-section). The more specific citation will be added to the subject's criminal history record later by the prosecutor in the disposition report.

Q. *Agencies are not able to proof what they are typing on the Printrak livescan. Is there a way to use a "print preview" function so the card can be reviewed on screen to make sure it is correct before printing? The original software on our livescan had this feature, but the most recent software doesn't.*

A. The KBI submitted this request to Printrak. This feature must have been deleted in a later release.

Q. *Why do the remote livescans only accept 3 charges for the arrest?*

Q. *When we print a Kansas Disposition Report (KDR) from our livescan device, the charge citations print, but not the literal descriptions. Why not?*

Q. *The KDR form only prints 3 charges when the livescan produces the form. We can type in 12 charges on the screen, but only 3 show up on paper. What are we doing wrong?*

A. You aren't doing anything wrong. The livescan software needs adjustment. These issues have also been referred to Printrak for resolution.

Q. *Our police department is not fingerprinting subjects when the offense is probation violation or failure to appear. Are these printable offenses?*

A. Both are reportable events. Failure to appear is a class B misdemeanor, which is required by statute. Rules and regulations require reporting the probation violation.

Q. *Livescan would not accept prints if a person were missing one arm. We could put amp in*

single roll impression, but the flat impressions would not allow us to go on to the next step. What should we do?

- A. This is another issue that has been submitted to Printrak for resolution.

Q. If the person is arrested for multiple charges can all the charges go on the same card?

- A. One arrest - one card. We do not want a card for each offense or for each agency involved. If you arrest a subject on several warrants for different agencies you will take just one fingerprint card. On that card, all offenses will be listed.

Q. When booking a juvenile, how many cards do we need to print?

- A. If it is a juvenile being processed as juvenile you will need only one card. When the juvenile is being waived to adult status or handled as adult two cards will be required. The second adult card is submitted by the KBI to the FBI.

Q. How many transactions will our livescan hold? We were told 150 transactions, but we do 150 per day in our county. What happens over a holiday weekend?

- A. When you purchased your livescan, Printrak should have conducted a needs assessment based on your workload. This would have determined the storage need for a 4-day weekend, which is the minimum appropriate capacity. If the livescan storage capacity is filled, the

livescan will automatically kick out (overwrite) the oldest record, and it will be lost. You should consult Printrak for a review of the storage configuration of your system, since this is an issue of contractual obligations between your agency and Printrak.

Q. When we are booking a person why do we need to be so specific on the charges when the charges are going to be changed by the prosecutor? Most of the time they are convicted of something other than the offense for which they were charged and booked.

- A. The Central Repository criminal history database (CCH) establishes a one-to-one relationship between arrest, prosecution and court data. We must follow a charge from beginning to end and record when it is changed, added or dropped. This gives us very valuable information and reflects what happens within the criminal justice system. A lot of decisions are made using this type of information.

Q. When we are completely done booking a person and the officer comes back later with additional charges for that particular arrest, how do we advise the Central Repository of the additional charges? Can we e-mail or fax you the changes?

- A. An excellent question! The KBI is working with Printrak to develop an automated means of processing added arrest charges. Until such an automated system is in place, additional charges can be reported manually; fax the update to the KBI Adult

Records Unit at (785) 368-7162. Alternatively, you may e-mail the changes to Helen Ohlsson, Adult Records Unit Supervisor, at ohlsson@kbi.state.ks.us

Q. How do we show multiple ORIs for an arrest?

- A. There should only be one arresting agency ORI. The other agencies are not arresting the subject; they are simply placing holds or serving warrants or detainers on the subject.

Q. Our District Attorney does not want to accept KDRs that have both municipal and district charges on the same KDR. We know when we're booking the subject that some charges will go to one court and some to the other. What should we do?

- A. Produce two copies of the KDR. If you are using records management system (RMS) software, simply print two copies. If you are using the pre-printed forms, complete the law enforcement agency's portion of the form and then Xerox an additional copy. Send to each of the prosecuting attorneys. This will give both the municipal and district prosecutors a KDR with the same Transaction Number. That is good.

The prosecutors will complete their portions of the KDR and submit the dispositions to the Central Repository as usual. The only difference will be that each prosecutor will only deal with the charges that pertain to the prosecutor's court. The charges that pertain to the other prosecutor's court will be noted with code "63" (referred to another venue) in the *Charge Disposition* field. When both KDR forms are received at the Central Repository, the arrest and

both prosecutions and both courts can be combined properly in the subject's criminal history record.

The Kansas CJIS Records and Reports Manual covers these issues in even more detail.

Q. In the previous question, the booking officer knew that the KDR would be sent to both the municipal and district prosecutors. What happens when the booking officer doesn't know, and the District Attorney finds charges that should be handled in municipal court?

A. The District Attorney should Xerox a copy of the KDR and send it to the other prosecutor (the City Attorney) for disposition of the municipal charges in Municipal Court. Alternatively, the DA can fill out an unnumbered KDR, using the original Transaction Number, copy over the subject information and municipal charges (not the charges to be handled in District Court) and send that form to the other prosecutor.

Q. How do we record offenses that are violations of city ordinances or county resolutions?

A. This is a policy decision for the submitting agency. The

Central Repository prefers the reporting of comparable K.S.A. for city/county offenses. That permits the easiest reading of the charges in a subject's Rap Sheet. However, if you wish to use the city/county charges, the Kansas Statute File provides generic citations that describe the general category of these offenses. These are found in the Chapter 00 listings. For example, violation of a city ordinance against shoplifting would be reported to the Central Repository as "*00-0400 Municipal/County Violation; Property Offense.*"

Q. Why do we have to fingerprint a person every time they are arrested? We know some of our "customers" very well.

A. The fingerprints support the entry on the Rap Sheet. Should the subject of record challenge the record, you have the supporting document for that arrest and booking.

Q. If, for example, Lyon County prints a person on a warrant for Johnson County. Does Johnson County have to reprint the person when they receive him?

A. No. The Central Repository requires the arresting agency to print the subject so we know that prints will be taken. Under Kansas's law a person can

bond out of one location to appear in the another location.

Q. If we are in doubt about a juvenile's status, do we book and print them as juvenile or adult?

A. When there is a doubt, print as a juvenile. The record can be corrected at a later date. Court records should provide subject's status.

Q. Why are we marking the box "Do you request a response at this time" as "No"?

A. When Kansas are electronically transmitting fingerprint records to the FBI's National Database, checking that box "yes" will generate an electronic response from the FBI. Until that connection is established (in late 2000), we must check "No."

Q. Why do we have to use the different screens (applicant, juvenile, adult arrests, and the others) to print someone?

A. The information submitted and the processing paths are different for each type of card

Q. Who put the "bop" in the "Bop shoo bop shoo bop?"

A. We're not certain, but since it occurred in the fifties, the statute of limitations prevents prosecution.

OJA WILL ISSUE A RFP FOR CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Over the past two months the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) and consultants, Charles Ferrell and George Riggin, have actively been assessing the needs and requirements of the district court clerks' offices to identify the functional requirements for an integrated case management system. In meeting with the clerks across the State it became apparent that the clerks were using several separate software packages and entering the same information several times.

The goals of this project are to find an integrated case management system that will provide the courts with the accounting and statistical information as a by-product of the case management system. By identifying the functional aspects for a case management system the OJA will issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) to solicit responses from vendors to ascertain the best package for the clerks' offices.

NATIONAL INSTANT CHECK SYSTEM (NICS) UPDATE

The FBI has coordinated with the KBI for some improvements to the processing of NICS checks for persons with Kansas criminal records.

Change # 1: In certain circumstances, the FBI will begin making contact with local authorities for dispositions

When the arrest offense is considered especially serious (homicide, rape, felonious assault, larceny, burglary/breaking & entering, motor vehicle theft), the FBI may directly call the local court, prosecutor or law enforcement agency to obtain dispositional information. This change is intended to expedite the NICS decision for these “urgent” cases so the proper decision to permit or deny firearms purchases can be made within the 3-day window. The only impact on local agencies should be that the FBI NICS division may make contact and ask for disposition rather than the KBI NICS clerk (Beverly Sage). In fact, this

change may reduce the time spent in reporting dispositions since the FBI can take care of follow-up questions in the single contact.

Change # 2: Restraining order information is now being requested.

If the prospective firearm purchaser is the subject of a restraining order and that order protects a domestic partner from potential violence, the FBI must be informed at the time of a NICS query. By federal law, such a restraining order disqualifies the firearm transfer. If the order has been entered in NCIC, the FBI will have access to the details through their system and will already know about the restraining order. However, since not all restraining orders are entered in NCIC, the local agency queried for the NICS check is asked to advise whether or not there is such an order and to fax a copy of the order to the NICS operator (either at the KBI or the FBI).

“PUR/E” REQUESTS NO LONGER HONORED

The central repository has completed a review of ASTRA requests for criminal history record information. Purpose code “E” checks (for non-criminal justice employment and licensing) will no longer be accepted after May 31st. This change in operations is necessitated because of the reduced staffing in the Criminal History Records Section. There are insufficient assets to continue to provide this service.

Agencies that currently use PUR/E via ASTRA may continue to obtain needed information according to the following:

- Purpose code “E” requests will only be honored for records checks submitted by a Kansas criminal justice agency based on a legal obligation to conduct such checks. If the criminal justice agency is not legally required to conduct such checks, the checks will not be processed. Instead, these records check requests will have to be initiated by the employing agency. The KBI will satisfy these requests by establishing a relationship with the employing agency and eliminating the criminal justice agency as an unnecessary middleman. Examples of record checks that will be processed if submitted by a law enforcement agency are:
 - a Police Department that is tasked by Municipal Ordinance to license taxi cab drivers
 - a Sheriff’s Office that is required by County Resolution to conduct background checks of pawn shop owners
 - a Kansas state governmental agency that is required by KSA to regulate political lobbyists
- The above “required by law” checks would be accomplished in one of three ways:
 - Direct queries of the central repository CCH database through KBARS.
 - Submission of Applicant Fingerprint Cards. This is the best solution, but would cost \$17 per check (or \$41 if a national records check is permitted by KSA entitlement).
 - By mailed or faxed record check request if the above two options are unsatisfactory.

KANSAS OFFENDER REGISTRATION SYSTEM

CDIC staff has been receiving late submissions on registered offender forms, fingerprint cards and photographs and in some cases no submission. In one case, the agency sent forms that were held for nearly a year. K.S.A. 22-4201 et.seq., requires the registering agency to forward registration information to the KBI within 3 days of receipt. Current and valid registration information is very important in order to maintain an accurate record on the location of the offender.

In some of these cases, victims have contacted the KBI to ascertain information about the processing of a registration because an offender has not appeared on the KBI site within a reasonable amount of time after being convicted. We also receive inquiries from the public and other law enforcement agencies when an offender does not appear on the site.

The sentencing courts do not routinely provide information to the KBI that an offender is required to register. Recently, in the Kansas Supreme Court a case was argued about the KBI's right to release information on registered offenders through the Internet. However, the KBI did not have the offender listed on the website. Based on the information provided to the KBI, the offender was not required to register. Apparently, the District Court had ordered the offender to register, but a copy of that order was never received at the KBI. It is very important that the registering agency makes every effort to submit any documents that would support the registration of an offender such as a journal entry along with the registration form, fingerprints and photograph.

If you have any questions about the registration process call Jesica Guth at (785) 296-6656.

KANSAS INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (KIBRS)

Testing with the FBI's NIBRS program has been very successful. In order to meet the FBI requirement a NIBRS file must have a less than 3 % error rate. Kansas reached that level with our fourth submission. The FBI will now be reviewing our data for creditability. The data must not be compromised by the inputting of unknowns in required fields and test data must include submissions for nearly all Group A offenses and Group B arrests. An analysis will also be made to determine if the data corresponds to previous UCR submissions with no drastic decreases or increases in reported incidents and arrests.

Based on this testing, the decision has been made to release the Information Control Document (ICD) for the transfer of data through the KIBRS Gateway. If your agency has received prior drafts of this document you will receive version 1.0 in the mail during the first week of May. Also included in the document

will be a Memorandum of Agreement that must be completed and returned to the KBI before the Gateway software can be released. Agencies contracting with vendors will need to provide them with the ICD. The Gateway software will not be released directly to a vendor.

Version 1.5 of the CJIS Law Enforcement Case Management Software developed by BSE has been released and installed in several agencies. This version completes the KIBRS requirements as defined by the KBI. Several changes have been made to the arrest segment in order to report multiple cases cleared by an arrest.

Installation of the BSE Gateway with the Law Enforcement Case Management Software will start in May. CDIC staff will be available to answer any questions about edits. During the initial startup the staff will maintain a log of the most common problems in order to provide a reference list to agencies in July. Based on the errors found on the hard copy reports received at the KBI, it is anticipated that most agencies will initially receive errors on KIBRS submission through the Gateway. CDIC experienced the same frustrations during

testing of the Gateway edit program with our local data entry application, and we are the people who are supposed to know the edits backwards and forwards!

Direct any questions about KIBRS, the Law Enforcement Case Management Software, and the KIBRS Gateway to Mary Ann Howerton at (785) 296-8277 or Julie Hall at (785) 296-8279.

Based on NIBRS testing the KIBRS Gateway edit program is working correctly. BSE staff is now testing the Gateway in relationship to the Law Enforcement Case Management Software. Files were downloaded from an agency that has been using the case management software for several months. The results indicated that the edit program is working as required by KIBRS and NIBRS, but that the agency had a 98 percent error rate. There were 788 errors representing 35 different error types. The following is a list of those errors that appeared most frequently:

Error Message	Number	Comments
Suspect relationship needed only if the victim was involved in a Robbery or Crime Against Persons	176	Crimes Against Property and Crimes Against Society should not indicate a Victim to Suspect relationship
Offense Type of Criminal Activity Incorrect/Incompatible with Statute	82	Agency is listing a Criminal Activity Code for an Offense that does not require a code or it is not the correct code for that offense; e.g. , using (E- Exploiting Children for Indecent Liberties instead of (N – None)
Mandatory field left blank	70	Mandatory fields are listed in the handbook. An example would be the Type of Theft if the statute listed is for theft
Incorrect/Incompatible Type of Force/Weapon	68	This will vary based on the offense, but the most common is listing a weapon that can cause life threatening injuries in the case of a simple assault or battery
Lesser Offenses(s) included – only report the greater offense	56	Offenses of Murder, Aggravated Assault/Battery, Simple Assault/Battery, Robbery, Sex offenses, Burglary all have lesser included offenses that cannot be included when the greater offense is reported
Missing Victim / Offense Relationship Record	50	All victims listed must be related to one or more offenses
Incompatibility with Victim / Suspect Relationship Code	32	The relationship was probably listed as offender to victim instead of victim to offender
Incorrect/Incompatible Offense Theft Type for Larceny / Theft Offenses	24	Certain properties can not be taken in some thefts, e.g., a vehicle cannot be shoplifted
Field not compatible with Victim Type	20	Listing a physical description with a Victim type of “B” etc.
Property Record Not Related to an Offense / Statute	20	If a property record is listed a crime against property offense or a drug offense must be listed
Incorrect/Incompatible Offense Premise Code	14	The most common on hard copies is the listing the location where a vehicle is sitting for the premise for a theft from the vehicle, e.g., listing the street as a premise and showing the type of theft as (F – From Vehicle)
Repeating values, Each Field must be different	14	Fields such as Offender Suspected of Using, Weapon Type, Injury allow for multiple codes, however a code can only be listed once in the multiple

NATIONAL CJIS REGIONAL WORKING GROUP CONFERENCE

The semi-annual conference of state and federal CJIS representatives met during the week of April 18th in Denver Colorado. Here are some of the highlights from that conference:

- The national fingerprint database system, IAFIS, has now been on-line and operational since last summer. The FBI has recently caught up with the backlog of electronically submitted fingerprint records; these are now being processed within 2 hours (criminal cards) and 24 hours (civil cards). That is a major milestone and demonstrates the soundness of the IAFIS architecture. It also is an incentive to all livescan-equipped agencies to connect electronically to the central repository in Topeka.
- The FBI is reviewing its policy of rejecting fingerprint submissions of "non-serious" offenses. There might be a modification to permit more records to be added to the federal database.
- The FBI is also considering retaining civil fingerprint records submitted by state agencies within the IAFIS database. This change in operations is permitted by federal law, but would require major changes in IAFIS policies, procedures and system infrastructure.
- IAFIS continues to reject fingerprint submissions for poor quality finger impressions. Submitting agencies are asked to improve operator training and local quality control to ensure the best possible prints are sent.
- Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has accepted responsibility for completing over one million delinquent background investigations from the Department of Defense. This means that OPM background investigators will be doing about 20% more work for the next few years, until the backlog of backgrounds is caught up. Local agencies should see more records requests beginning later this summer.
- The national instant check system (NICS) may add the ability to notify local agencies when an individual residing in their jurisdiction is denied a firearms purchase.
- The NIBRS database at the FBI will be re-engineered in several phases over the next four years. The final system will move the system to new technology and significantly improved usability.

SAY HELLO TO KASPER

The state's criminal supervision repository at the Kansas Department of Corrections now has a new name. The Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository, (KASPER) was selected because it reflects the true intent and scope of the collection of databases that will provide information for the criminal justice community relating to persons under community corrections, parole and probation supervision. Succeeding development of the repository will capture information provided by local jails and other criminal supervision entities in the state.

Work is progressing on the development of a project plan that will detail the various components and

methodologies that will enable the CJIS community to share this information. The CJIS Supervision Task Force is overseeing the development of the plan and provides detailed guidance on the scope and operations of the repository.

KASPER will reside on a Windows NT server using Microsoft SQL 7.0 relational database management system.

Anyone is welcome to discuss the repository by contacting Grace Kim at 785-296-4491 or GraceK@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us.

PHOTO SYSTEM TASK FORCE BEING FORMED

The KCJIS 'Standards and Technology' committee is creating a task force to review Photo System Databases capable of storing mug shots, scars, marks and tattoos, and other images. The task force will establish the standards for design and architecture of a photo system database that could be utilized by Kansas criminal justice agencies. This task force will meet once per

month, generally in Topeka. If your agency has a photo system, or is thinking about acquiring a photo system, and you would be willing to serve on the task force, send an email to Ron Rohrer at this email address: rohrer@kbi.state.ks.us. The first meeting will probably be in August 2000. Ron Rohrer, Information Resource Manager Kansas Bureau of Investigation

